राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	निर्गम मूल्य (रु०/कि०ग्रा०)				वैकल्पिक
	गरीबी रेखा से नीचे(गरीबी रेखा से ऊ				
	गेहूं	चावल	गेहूं	चावल बढ़िया	उत्त
लक्षद्वीप	ल० सा० वि० प्र० शुरू नहीं की गई				
पांडिचेरी	—	4.00	—	7.00	8.00

*अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाएगी।

Introduction of New PDS

497. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new PDS has been introduced;

(b) if so, how it is different from the present system;

(c) how many persons are benefited by the subsidised Rice scheme in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether all the persons below poverty line have been given the ration cards for the subsidised foodgrain; and

(e) what is the total food subsidy given so far in 1996-97 and 1997-98 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS RAGHUBANS PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Targeted PDS has been introduced in all States and Union Territories except Delhi, Goa, Punjab & Lakshdweep.

(b) Under the previous arrangement for Public Distribution foodgrains were given to every card holder at uniform prices except in RPDS areas. Under the new Public Distribution System (Targetted PDS) 10 kg. of foodgrains per family, per month, are issued to the families Below Poverty Line (BPL) at specially subsidised prices. The number of BPL families is fixed as per the estimates arrived at by the Planning Commission using the methodology of the Expert Group under Prof. Lakdawala. Foodgrains to Above Poverty line (APL) population are given at AFL prices. Besides, it is proposed to issue specially subsidised foodgrains to the beneficiaries of EAs/ JRY Schemes @ 1 Kg per person day.

(c) Under the Targetted PDS Scheme 32.03 crore people Below Poverty Line (BPL) will be benefited under specially subsidised foodgrains Scheme. Statewise position is indicated in the Statement *(See below)*.

(d) All States/UTs except 4 States/UTs mentioned at (a) above have implemented TPDS. While some State Govts. have issued special ration cards to persons below poverty line, other States have made endorsement on the existing ration cards to identify the persons below poverty line.

(e) An amount of Rs. 5166 crores have been provided to Food Corporation of India, as subsidy during 1996-97. A sum of Rs. 2901 crores have been released towards subsidy on foodgrains during 1997-98. This is inclusive of Rs. 750 crores for reimbursement of transit and storage loss regularised in 1995-96 and financial claims for 1995-96.

Statement

State-wise number and percentage of population below poverty line for issue of specially subsidised foodgrains under TPDS

Stetes/UTs	No. of persons (in lakhs)	%age of persons
Andhra Pradesh	153.97	22.19
Arunachal Pradesh	3.73	39.35
Assam	96.36	40.86
Bihar	493.35	54.96
Goa	1.91	14.92
Gujarat	105.19	24.21
Haryana	43.88	25.05
Himachal Pradesh	15.86	28.44
Jammu & Kashmir	20.92	25.17
Karnataka	156.46	33.16
Kerala	76.41	25.43
Madhya Pradesh	298.52	42.52
Maharashtra	305.22	36.86
Manipur	6.80	33.78
Meghalaya	7.38	37.92
Mizoram	1.94	25.66
Nagaland	5.05	37.92
Orissa	160.60	48.56
Punjab	25.11	11.77
Rajasthan	128.50	27.41
Sikkim	1.84	41.43
Tamilnadu	202.10	35.03
Tripura	11.79	39.01
Uttar Pradesh	604.46	40.85
West Bengal	254.56	35.66
Andaman & Nicobar	1.06	34.47
Chandigarh	0.80	11.35
D&N Haveli	0.77	50.84
Daman & Diu	0.18	15.80
Delhi	15.51	14.69
Lakshadweep	0.14	25.04
Pondicherry	3.31	37.40
All India :	3203.68	35.97

Transfer of Control and Management of Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar to Delhi Government

498. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar were established primarily to provide good quality essential commodities to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices and they assume greater significance particularly at the time of crisis;

(b) whether Government of NCT of Delhi is duty bound to ensure the availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices to the Delhities;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to transfer control and management of these two bodies to the Delhi Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUBANS PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The Super Bazar, Delhi was set-up in 1966 with the aim of providing essential quality goods at reasonable prices to the consumers of Delhi. The Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Stores Ltd. (Kendriya Bhandar) was set up in 1963 to assist its members in obtaining food stuff, essential commodities and other consumer goods at reasonable prices. While the membership of the Super Bazar, Delhi is open to individual consumers, the membership of Kendriya Bhandar is restricted to the employees of Govt. of India working or residing in Delhi and employees of autonomous corporations set up by the Govt. of India in Delhi. The Government, do take help of these consumer cooperative organisations to arrange supply of commodities of daily use at the time of their shortage. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi had utilised the services of these organisations to ensure supply of whole-meal atta to the consumer in the capital during the rise in prices in the months of October, 96 to Feb. 97.

(c) and (d) The Committee on Reorganisation of Delhi constituted by the Govt. of India in December, 87 had recommended "that the functions now being performed by the Central Govt. as